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federal statutes affecting the boycott, and the reasons given by courts and writers why it should be held legal or unlawful, as the case might be. The author concludes that the great weight of judicial authority in this country at the present time is against the legality of the boycott—certainly in its secondary and compound forms. The law is otherwise in England and the continental countries of Europe. Attempts have been, and are still being, made to legalize it by state and federal statute, and the general tendency seems to be towards legalization.

The author next considers the social and economic reasons for and against the boycott, and in conclusion states his belief that peaceable boycotting in all its forms should be fully legalized; that it will not be abused in the majority of cases, and that its advantages to labor and to society on the whole greatly outweigh its possible disadvantages. The argument on this subject is suggestive, but will not entirely silence the critics who believe that the boycott is wrong in itself and pernicious in its effect on society and labor. These critics will say that the alleged wrongs of labor and the unfair methods of employers should be corrected by lawful means, and that they do not justify wrongful methods in retaliation. Nevertheless, the author approaches the problem from the standpoint that contains the best promise of permanent adjustment. Much of his material is new and interesting. His treatment is clear and well balanced. On the whole the volume is a distinct contribution to the subject with which it deals.

J. WALLACE BRYAN.

Unpopular Government in the United States. BY ALBERT M. KALES. (Chicago: University Press, 1914. Pp. 263.)

Professor Kales had the happy idea of treating our actual political system from the personal experience of the citizen, thus reaching his conclusions upon constitutional values by induction. He starts with his own case—"one of about two thousand voters in a township" called upon to elect sundry officers in township, county, state and nation. He gives a complete schedule of the tasks put upon the voter, with facsimiles of the ballots he must use. This cold, systematic presentation of the facts makes the most comprehensive exhibition possible of the absurdity of the system of filling executive and judicial positions by popular election. Professor Kales demonstrates that the boss and the ring are the proper and inevitable concomitants of the system, and that nothing short of radical change of system will bring the government under popular

control. Professor Kales' examination includes the initiative, referendum and recall, upon which his comments are penetrating and judicious.

The work throughout displays exceptional powers of political insight and constitutional discernment.

HENRY J. FORD.

The Americans in the Philippines. By JAMES A. LE ROY with an introduction by William Howard Taft. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914. 2 volumes. Pp. xi, 424, 350.)

A pathetic interest attaches to this work in that it represents all that the author was able to complete of the history he had planned, before he died of an illness contracted during his research. A graduate of the University of Michigan he went to the Philippines with the second Philippine commission as secretary to Commissioner Worcester. He devoted himself to study of the place and of the people, and learned something of the local dialects. He produced a number of magazine articles on Philippine conditions and also a volume entitled "Philippine Life in Town and County" which is now in its third edition. He planned a history for which he assiduously collected materials, but in the midst of his labors tuberculosis developed and he had to leave the Islands. Eventually he obtained the position of United States Consul at Durango, Mexico, and there he wrote all of his history that he lived to complete. Voluminous as is that portion, it comprises only about one-half of the work as he had planned it; but it covers the history of the Islands under Spanish rule and tells the story of the American occupation and of the conflict with the native Philippine government. The narrative ends with an account of the situation that confronted the American administrators in setting about the task of organizing civil government, after the capture of Aguinaldo.

Although it appears that the author regarded the matter contained in the two volumes published as preliminary to his main purpose, and the narrative ends just when he has reached the point when he could speak from personal knowledge and experience, yet he has produced a work of great value. Much as it is to be deplored that he did not live to finish the work as he had planned, the period he was able to cover is just that of which a full and authoritative account was most needed. Material for a history of American rule, from the period in which civil government was established, is abundant and readily accessible. There is more pressing